

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

Vol. 8.

RALEIGH, N. C., DECEMBER 12, 1893.

No. 44

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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Our Home, N. C.
The Revolution, N. C.
Oswald, N. C.

Each of the above-named papers are requested to keep the list standing on the first page and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to do so will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

EDITORIAL SUGGESTIONS.

A hen house 25x10 is large enough to accommodate 50 hens all the year round, and a third more may occupy the house during the winter.

It is right for farmers to combine to gether for mutual benefit and protection. But at the same time reform begins at home. If you are not farming on the right system, change as early as possible.

The 20th annual meeting of the Iowa Improved Stock Breeders' Association will be held in the court house at Corn ing, Dec. 6, 7 and 8. Daniel Sheehan, Osgo, president; Geo. W. Franklin, Atlantic, Secretary and Treasurer.

The failure of the peanut crop in some sections and the great demand for this peculiar nut, so much appreciated by some, ought to put up the price—if there was enough money—but we fear that most of the crop will be sold before that rise comes.

The poultry industry can be made profitable on most of our North Carolina farms, provided you go about it in a systematic manner. There must be system both in raising and selling. The proper way to sell eggs and poultry is through the State Business Agency.

The fifth annual meeting of the New York State American Merino Sheep Breeders' Association will be held at Rochester, at the Whitcomb House, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 12 and 13. J. Horatio Earl, Secretary, Waneateles.

An agricultural exchange says a farmer cannot spend the next three months more profitably than in gathering material for making compost. Experience proves that there is something in this. Some farmers may not be situated so they can do much along this line, but it will pay if you can.

The third annual meeting of the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association of America will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, Thursday, Dec. 28, at 10 a. m. The second volume of the Record was closed Dec. 1. Applications and transfers received after the above date will not appear in it. M. A. Cooper, Washington, Pa., Secretary.

OUTLOOK FOR COTTON.

Senator J. Z. George Gives His Views on the Financial Situation.

On a visit of United States Senator J. Z. George, of Mississippi, to St. Louis in his official capacity as chairman of the Senate subcommittee which is investigating the causes of and the remedies for the low price of cotton, is exciting attention in business circles, and the taxing of testimony, which comes from men as this morning at the cotton exchange, will be watched with a lively interest. The question involved is one of vast moment. It permeates every artery of the commerce of the South, and no man is better equipped to solve it than the distinguished Senator from Mississippi, who brings to bear upon it a profound knowledge of the situation from the standpoint of a political economist of high attainments and from that of a practical farmer and cotton planter. At this time the Senator's views as to the cotton outlook and the causes which will affect the price of the staple this season are of peculiar value.

SHORT COTTON CROP.

Senator George, in response to the request of a representative of *The Republic*, expressed himself last night in these words:

"Though I have given considerable attention to the matter, I find there are so many different elements in the problem that I hesitate to express an opinion. The statistical situation is favorable for a considerable rise in the present price of cotton. The stock on hand as compared with the two preceding years has been reduced. It seems to be conceded on all sides that the present crop will be a short one. A very high authority, A. B. Shepper son, of New York, estimates the present crop at considerably less than 7,000,000 bales—as I recollect, about six and three-quarter millions. Mr. Neil, of New Orleans, who is also a high authority, estimates the crop at about seven and three-quarter millions. I believe that this last estimate is too high. I find that the opinion prevails among the cotton men in St. Louis that the crop will be about seven and a quarter millions, and I incline to think this is nearly right. So much for the supply.

DEMAND EXCEEDS THE SUPPLY.

"Looking at the demand, I find it very largely exceeds the supply. Those of us, of England, the highest authority known on cotton consumption, in his annual report, issued last week, estimates that the world will need for consumption 8,174,000 bales of American cotton of the present crop. The Lancashire strike has been settled and the English mills are all running. They consumed last year 600,000 bales less than the normal quantity on account of the strike. This deficit in the manufactured goods must now be supplied. "So comparing the supply and the demand, it appears evident that there should be a large advance over present prices, if there were no countervailing causes operating to produce low prices.

THE SINGLE GOLD BASIS.

"Unfortunately there are such causes among them, and a very powerful one, is the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. This repeal practically puts the United States on a single gold basis—that is, makes gold the only money of ultimate payment, which means that gold has the additional burden cast on it of redeeming, when called for, all other money—all kinds of paper as well as silver. This new demand for gold will greatly intensify the scramble for gold," as Mr. Sherman calls it, now going on in Europe and will extend it to the United States. As a necessary result this will increase its value or purchasing power. This is but another name for lower prices for commodities, including cotton.

CURRENCY CONTRACTION.

"Assuming the estimates of the treasury department to be nearly correct as to the per capita circulation of \$25 in the United States, and considering the normal annual increase in our population, it will take an addition of \$42,000,000 per annum to keep up the present per capita rate. Unless this is supplied in some way we will have a contracting currency from this time. This will further add to the value or purchasing power of money, and, of course, tends to lower prices.

"The difficulty is to ascertain how far this cause of low prices, coming from the repeal of the Sherman law, will counteract the natural tendency for a rise in prices coming from a deficiency in the supply of cotton. I confess I am unable to weigh accurately these conflicting forces. It is clear, however,

to my mind that there would have been a great rise in the price of cotton but for the repeal; and it is possible that the insufficient supply as compared with the demand will cause a considerable rise notwithstanding the repeal. Those who believe that the repeal will aid and not retard a rise have now an opportunity to test their faith in the efficiency of the repeal by investing in cotton.

DEALS IN COTTON FUTURES.

"Another drawback to the rise in the price of cotton is the practice of dealing in futures, whereby from five to eight times as much cotton is sold as is raised in the United States. These heavy sales, as is claimed by those who favor these dealings, have a strong tendency to fix the price of cotton for the future months to which they extend. They have, in fact, fixed the price of cotton up to July next, as far as human agency can fix it in advance. As thus fixed the price is very little higher than the present rates.

"With these conflicting factors operating I am not able to predict with any certainty as to the price. So I express no positive opinion. I merely state, as I understand them, the agencies whose forces are to be considered and I leave to each person interested to determine for himself simply adding that the great demand and the deficient supply ought by all commercial rules cause a considerable advance in the near future."—*St. Louis Republic*.

There is an unprecedented demand for improved breeds of pigs throughout North Carolina and the South. One North Carolina breeder told us recently that he had orders for 500 more pigs than he could supply. This is a good sign, and if this item reaches the eye of breeders, they would no doubt find it profitable to advertise in our columns. We believe purchasers are numerous, and they want to know where to find the pigs.

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Hard Hits, Bold Sayings and Patriotic Paragraphs from Reform Papers—They are Worth the Price of One Paper a Whole Year.

The *Twentieth Century* raises the banner aloft. "No more bonds forever. We second that motion.

If all the money is based on gold, then the goldbugs can expand or contract the currency as they please. See! —*Southern Mercury*.

Where are the politicians who said that repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act would make cotton go whooping?—*Pickens, S. C., Journal*.

Cleveland is said to have \$2,000,000. Men get money by earning. Inheriting stealing it. Did Cleveland ever earn or inherit \$2,000,000?—*San Francisco Press*.

A single gold standard not only means a reduction of wages and products, but a perpetual indebtedness increasing each year, and will entail a system of industrial slavery upon the people.—*Tidings Democrat, Ind.*

Poor Dan Voorhees! A coward, a sneak; sold himself for a mess of pot tage and now for the only time in his life is in accord with the masses. That is, the masses despise him, and he despises himself.—*Beacon*.

Wheat is now 55 cents per bushel. Where is the glorious dawn of prosperity which was promised should follow the unconditional repeal? Times are not only hard but they are going to get harder.—*Charleston, W. Va., Advocate, Dem.*

It is now announced that the New York bankers are to aid Secretary Carlisle in maintaining the gold reserve at \$100,000,000. Isn't this the administration that a few months ago announced its determination to run its finances independently of Wall street?—*Sandy Hill, N. Y., Herald*.

If the banker tells you that gold is the money of ultimate redemption, tell him that the people used to believe that the world was flat but that they don't any more and then keep right on preaching the gospel of redemption from the bondage of the money shark.—*Farmers' Tribune*.

The farmers of this country can raise everything on their farms, generally speaking, but the mortgages, and if our lawmakers had backbone enough to declare our independence of Great Britain and her system of finance, they could raise mortgages in a short time.—*West Texas Tribune*.

No Grange can afford to be a partisan organization, yet no farmers'

organization can afford to ignore questions which are of vital interest to agriculture. The discussion of any subject affecting the welfare of the home will, if conducted in the right spirit, always prove beneficial.—*Pennsylvania Farmer*.

A medical journal has recommended drinking ass' milk to prolong the life of consumptives. There now, probably that accounts for the Republican editors gulping down so much "milk" of the plutocratic asses—to "prolong the life" of a political party, rotten with corruption and integral consumption.—*Torch of Liberty*.

Brockton, Mass., has a shirt factory where the labors of the day are begun and ended with prayer. The wages paid to women in that shop do not exceed 36 cents a dozen. Think of making shirts at three cents each and prayers! Hell is echoing with fiendish glee at the prospect of roasting the hypocrites running that shop.—*Barry County, Mo., Reformer*.

The true progress of society consists in the steady advancement toward a just distribution of wages, the giving to every man that to which his industry entitles him. Were this done there would be no poverty and all would have an opportunity for intellectual improvement, with which would come moral development and social happiness.—*National Watchman*.

Instead of so much talk about protecting our credit abroad, let us have a little more attention to our credit at home. A financial policy that deprives a majority of the American people of the ability to meet their obligations, and reduces millions of honest toilers to starvation, is not a credit to any body, and a not well calculated to inspire confidence either at home or abroad.—*The Advocate*.

When 90 per cent. of the business of this country is done on credit you cannot wipe out credit without wiping out business. If you want to know what is the matter with the business of the country look to the last returns of the national banks to the comptroller of the currency at Washington. Three hundred millions of credit wiped out since last May—one seventh of the amount then existing has vanished like the wind of which it was composed.—*Brockton, Mass., Diamond*.

MCDOWELL CREEK IS IN TOSTAY

HUNTERSVILLE, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—McDowell Creek Alliance met in regular session here to day with a full turnout and some new applications. We will make our first egg shipment to Northern markets this week through the S. B. A. This Alliance only lost one member by politics. It is in the reform movement to stay, and don't you forget it.

Fraternally,
J. P. SOSSAMAN.

BARN-YARD MANURE DEFICIENT IN PHOSPHORIC ACID AND POTASH.

Barnyard manure is ordinarily looked upon as a general and complete manure, and in the sense of supplying the most needed elements of plant food, such is true. Yet it seldom, if ever, contains these plant food ingredients in the proportions which have been found to give the best results.

Farm-yard manure contains (according to the animal and food consumed) from 4 to 6 per cent. of nitrogen, 2 to 4 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and 3 to 6 per cent. of potash; practically twice as much nitrogen as phosphoric acid, and considerably more than of potash. This is too nitrogenous for a well-balanced fertilizer, and any one using barn-yard manure does well, therefore, to use acid phosphate and potash salts in addition.

Farm manures usually deficient in potash, such as those produced from corn meal, ensilage and clover, and hay from the grasses generally, and especially when fed with nitrogenous food, should always be applied in conjunction with fertilizers containing larger amounts of potash and phosphoric acid.

A still better plan is to sprinkle these materials in the stable and upon the dump heap, and thus a double benefit is obtained by preventing the escape of ammonia from the manure. Potash salts are especially soluble in this respect, and when so used no leaching must under any circumstances be allowed as they will be easily washed out of the pile to the detriment of the manure.

AN ALLIANCE ADDRESS.

By Bro. W. H. Yeldell, President of Edgefield County, S. C., Alliance.

While we all know that the success of any organization depends largely upon the diligence and efficiency of its officers, we also know that no progress can be made, nothing accomplished without the co-operation and assistance of its members. So brethren, while I promise to do the very best I can as your presiding officer—and while I may at all times and under all circumstances endeavor to declaim your will and obey implicitly your commands, whatever progress is made, whatever profitable work done, will be in proportion to the interest manifested and the efforts put forth by you.

Let us by united effort strive to build up our organization, endeavor to make it what it should be—a live, progressive, and a working body. An organization worthy of representation in our State Alliance and a component part of that great and grand organization, the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America.

The Alliance, brethren, is an organization the interest of which should arouse to action and stir the heart of every farmer in this country, for it is intended to devise some means by which they can elevate themselves socially and educationally and better their financial condition. An organization in which all political classes can unite in enforcing certain reforms and correcting certain wrongs and abuses in our government, which all must agree to exist.

An organization which has done and is now doing more to educate the farmers and laboring classes in the service of government political and economic, than all the organizations that have ever heretofore existed. Yea, it has done more in this direction during the five or six years of its life, than has been done for a hundred years before. The Alliance is an uprising of the people protesting against a system of finance, which is rapidly annihilating the resources of the farmers and almost every other line of business. A system of government which tends to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. To make millionaires out of the one and paupers of the other. A system of government which has departed from the principals advocated by our Democratic fathers; and which is retarding civilization and tending to a condition which brought about the dark ages. A system of government which is rapidly changing this beautiful land of ours from a government of "free and independent owners," to a government of landlords and tenants.

How can you and I, brethren, who can any farmer, sit down with complacency and view with unconcern a condition of things which is gradually taking from us our home, driving us into pauperism and serfdom and our children to become the hewers of wood and drawers of water? How, I say, can we submit to this condition of things without making some effort to avert it? I tell you brethren, it will be an evil day for the farmers of this country when, if ever, the Alliance is allowed to disband; for it is the only organization under the sun that promises us relief. The only organization in existence through which we can proclaim our grievances, right our wrongs and enforce our demands. Then, brethren, it behooves us to use every means in our power to keep up and maintain our organization. But what to do and how to proceed to do this is a difficult question to solve. Our enemy is the invidious and almost invisible money power of the world, which with its iron grasp upon the government is using the power of money to oppress and the power of the press to shape and mould public opinion to perpetuate its power. And by seductive arguments and misrepresentations its aim and purpose is to disband our organizations and destroy our unity and concert of action. This money power can and does command the best talent in the land, and from what we have seen during the last Congress we are made to believe that a great many of our leading men North and South, if not the President himself, are being swayed by its influence.

While we, scattered as we are, in the rural districts, the masses of the people uneducated in the principles of our Order, without money and but little literature, it is difficult indeed to get them to understand the importance of organization and concert of action. So, brethren, it is essential that we agitate, educate and arouse, if we can, the masses to a sense of their danger. To

do this we must inform ourselves by reading and studying our literature and devise some means by which our literature can be distributed among our people. Education, organization and concert of action should be our shibboleth. The defeat of the bagging trust is a striking and most encouraging illustration of the power of combined effort and organization.

Let us not be impatient because of seeming delay. The old adage or proverb, says: "All things come to him who wait. Then be not discouraged because our ranks are somewhat depleted. Power and influence are not always measured by numbers, nor is the battle always to the strong or the race to the swift. "Thrice armed is whose cause is just." Believing our principles are based upon equity and justice, and having faith in God of the Universe as a "just, righteous arbiter of the affairs of men" let us stand by and sustain our organization, be true to ourselves and to principle, and the time will come, yea, is coming, when the complaints of the people and their just demands can no longer be spurned and disregarded. A new era will dawn upon us. Our government will return to the principles advocated by Jefferson, Calhoun, Jackson, Benton and others. Peace, prosperity and happiness will be ours to enjoy and to bequeath to our children and rising generations.

FAIRINTOSH STOCK FARM.

One of the Several Stock Farms in the State on Paper.

Mr. Carter, of the *Richmond Times*, recently visited our State and has this to say of Col. Benneham Cameron's stock farm:

Fairintosh Stud Farm is the property of Colonel Benneham Cameron. The place is located in Durham County, N. C., nine miles north of the city of Durham. Thousands of acres of land are comprised in the limits of the estate, which has been handed down as an heirloom for successive generations in the Cameron family. The farm is conducted as a breeding establishment, and numbers of thoroughbred and trotting, Cleveland Bay and Percheron horses find sustenance on its broad acres. During a recent call from the master of Fairintosh, I learned that he will hereafter devote his attention principally to breeding thoroughbred horses, it being his intention to sell the products of his establishment as yearlings at the annual public sales. Col. Cameron owns the gray stallion Gray Stone, by King Alfonso, dam Geneva, by Lexington. Gray Stone was kept this year at Mr. Thomas Nelson's farm, in Clark county, and will make the season of 1894 at the same place. Among other thoroughbred horses owned by Colonel Cameron are such as Eno, chestnut colt, two years old, by Wilful, dam Neta, by Imp. Bilk. and she out of Junita (dam of the Winner's Carrol, Hazlehurst and Blueval), by Wande er. The other is a brown, also by Eolus, dam Lady Grace (dam of Bay Archer), by Romney, grand dam Grace Darling (dam of the noted Diablo), by Jonesboro, next dam Ninette, by Revenue, and she out of the ever famous old Nina, by Boston. These fillies are grandly bred. They will be placed in training, and should develop into crack performers. After retirement from the turf they will be placed in the stud. Esmeralda, a bay mare by imported Mortimer, dam Notre Dame, by Lexington, Annie G., also a bay, by Longfellow, dam by J. O. Breckenridge, and Lady Hec, a chestnut daughter of Abd El Koree, the brother of Abd El Kader, are at Ellerslie Stud Farm, where they were sent this season and mated with imported Char-xus, the sire of such good performers as Ma Belle, Capstone, Laster, Charade, Hanemie, Chateau, etc. Lady Hec has a chestnut filly one year old, by Spendthrift, which has been christened Swannana. Esmeralda dropped a bay filly, by Eolus, last spring, which will be reserved for a brood mare. The two year old fillies on the farm number an even half dozen. They are all well-bred and good individually. Bettina is a bay, by imported King Ernest, dam Nicnac, by Macaron. Enette, also a bay, is by imported Eolus, out of imported Castinette, while Ulace, another bay, is by imported Uhlau, out of Straightlance, by Stratford. Wilful Hilda has the chestnut coat of her sire Wilful, albeit her dam Hildegard was a bay daughter of Lexington. Guyandotte, another chestnut, is by Bertram, dam Burgundia, by Burgundy. The last of the sextette is Eoralda, a coal black daughter of the mighty Eolus, out of E-merald, the daughter of imported Mortimer. The swing of the pendulum at 12 o'clock, on the night of December 31st, will mark the dividing line. Then these fillies will be classed as three year olds. In the spring of 1894 they will be placed in the brood mare ranks, and mated with the most approved thoroughbred sires within reach. That noted owner, breeder and turfman, Mr. Pierre Lorrillard, contends that fillies bred in their three year-old form make better brood mares, as a rule, than those not given a chance to assume the cares of maternity till later in life. If such be the case, it is to be hoped that the master of Fairintosh Stud Farm may reap substantial returns from the unions of the daughter of King Ernest and Macaron, Eolus and Uhlau, Wilful and Bertram.